

Alcohol an Ingredient of Liquid Kidney Remedies.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SUFFERED FOR FIVE YEARS FROM ACUTE KIDNEY TROUBLE—NOW A WELL MAN.

Wm. Alexander, 320 Dayton St., Newport, Ky., Aug. 25, 1903, writes: "Having suffered for the past five years from acute kidney trouble and in all that time did not find anything to relieve me, lately Kidney-Wort Tablets were recommended to me by a friend. After using two bottles of Tablets find to my satisfaction that I have been relieved of all my ills. Would gladly recommend Kidney-Wort Tablets to all who may suffer kidney trouble. It is the only medicine that has helped."

Secretly adding alcohol to a liquid kidney remedy should be a penitentiary offense as much as putting poison into a neighbor's well. Liquid remedies contain from 15 to 30 per cent of alcohol, which keeps up the fever in the diseased kidneys. The handy shape of Kidney-Wort Tablets enables one to take the specific more frequently and more regularly. The Tablets are a positive specific for all forms of kidney, bladder and urinary diseases.

Has your urine, your back, your general health led you to wonder if your kidneys are sound? Write Dr. Pettingill, Burlington, Vermont. Give him your symptoms. He will advise you free.

DR. PETTINGILL'S

Kidney - Wort Tablets

Free From Alcohol,
More Frequent and
Regular Medicine.

DENUDING OUR FORESTS

Its Dangers Pointed Out by
Secretary Wilson.

TIME LIMIT FOR DESTRUCTION SET

Chief of Agricultural Department
Says in Forty Years, Unless Extensive
Action Is Quickly Taken, the
American Timber Supply Will Be
Exhausted and a Wood Famine
Will Surely Follow.

It will not be many years until the monarchs of the forests which have stood for 200 to 300 years will have been reduced to dressed lumber, says James Wilson, the secretary of agriculture, in the Chicago Record-Herald. It was not until a comparatively few years ago that the people realized that in time the supply of timber would be entirely consumed and that something must be done to renew the denuded timber lands. Consequently it is only recently that the subject of reforestation has been brought up for consideration.

Until a few years ago education had neglected to teach forestry and scientific research necessary for the reproduction of trees and many agricultural products. Realizing this, congress has increased the agricultural appropriation each year during the last decade, until now \$400,000 a year is allowed for forestry alone.

There are today about 500 young men studying the subject and what can be done by the farmer to help the reforestation of the country.

We have reached the point where we may well be alarmed at the forestry conditions. Few know where to begin or what to do. In twenty years the scarcity will be felt strongly, and in forty years, at the most, unless immediate and extensive action is taken, the entire country will be pinched. Our timber supply will be exhausted, and we shall suffer a wood famine far worse than the coal famine which England is now fronting.

What we must do is to study the soil. A few years ago all our fine cigars were coming from Cuba and other West-Indian points. I sent men to these various places and had them collect samples of the soil on which the finer grades of tobacco were raised. This was brought to Washington and analyzed. Having found the properties of the soil, I sent out over the United States to find the same kind, and as a result we are now growing the finest cigar tobacco right here in our own country. My men found the exact soil wanted in Texas, Ohio and Connecticut, and in these states we raise better tobacco than is grown in any of the southern islands.

So it is with forestry. The ground that has produced the big trees and the hardwood trees must be analyzed and seed must be planted immediately. If the necessary elements are lacking in the soil it must be manipulated until it will grow timber.

Every agricultural college in the country should have a forestry department. Yale is the only institution that has a regular course, Cornell having abolished hers. I recently attended the graduation exercises of a western agricultural school that received an annual endowment from congress of \$70,000 a year, and out of the 450 graduates not one knew anything about forestry. This is robbery.

A few figures will give a fair idea of about how long the timber of the country may be expected to last at the present rate of consumption. There are now 700,000,000 acres of productive

forest land in the United States. The annual cutting of lumber amounts to 35,000,000,000 feet a year, of timber 3,000,000,000 feet, for railroad ties 22,000,000,000 and for fence posts 3,000,000,000.

The lumber industry amounts to \$676,000,000 a year, and of this the farmers receive \$100,000,000 for timber cut from their personal property. If this industry is to be exhausted the result can only be surmised.

Science is learning how to treat soft woods, which grow rapidly, so that they can be made to last as long as hard wood. This will assist in reducing the annual consumption of ties and fence posts, which are so small factors. We can only hope for greater development in scientific research.

The fuel question must also be considered. Every farmer should grow his own fuel. Those woods which are suitable for the purpose are soft and grow quickly, and every farmer should therefore have his fuel patch as well as his produce garden.

Every child should be taught the seedling time of trees and know when to go to them to find the seed, and then they should plant them. The seriousness of the situation must be impressed upon the coming generation, for they are the ones who will suffer in event of a famine.

Therefore I say let every agricultural college have a forestry department, and in the department study the soil. Teach your children from infancy the value of every tree and the need of planting trees, and you who are older enter in with the enthusiasts of the association, advocate a state forest reserve and plant a tree whenever you have a spare moment.

FAMOUS MILITARY BODY.

History of British Honorable Artillery Company to Visit Boston.

The Honorable Artillery Company of London, which is to visit Boston and, incidentally, the United States as guest of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, is the oldest military organization in the world, says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

It was incorporated by Henry VIII. In 1537 as a nursery school for training soldiers and antedates by more than a hundred years the formation of any other British military company. It has, besides its age and epicurean propensities, the distinction of having been commanded by kings and princes and officered by dukes and earls. The proudest families of the realm have been glad to enroll their sons among its members, and it has been granted, and still enjoys, many privileges and immunities peculiar to itself.

From the time of its foundation until the present it has been wholly distinct from all other military bodies of Great Britain, in that it is self sustaining, receives no aid from the public funds and is the only corps outside the regular British army that bears the king's colors.

Its government is based upon royal warrants that have been confirmed by each succeeding sovereign from the time of Henry VIII. When this most notable corps of volunteers was yet in its infancy the king himself (Henry VIII.) was accustomed "to join in their exercises, particularly in that of the bow, in the use of which his grace was particularly skillful." In the reign of Elizabeth, when England was threatened by the Spanish armada, the Honorable Artillery Company garrisoned Tilbury fort. During the struggle for liberty in the reign of Charles I. the Honorable Artillery joined the popular side and at the battle of Newbury was the only regiment that could withstand the charge of Prince Rupert's cavalry, which before that had carried all before it.

In the two subsequent reigns they were considered of sufficient importance to induce the sovereigns to interfere in the election of officers in order that they might place those in command who were thoroughly devoted to their interests. Since that period they have frequently been instrumental in preserving the peace of the city and suppressing popular commotion, and in the famous riots of 1780 they saved the Bank of England from being pillaged and burned by the mob.

The health of King Edward, who is an honorary member of the Boston organization, will be drunk from the ten gallon punch bowl of the Ancients on the next field day of the organization, when the British artillerymen will be present.

Lucky Twelve.

The Egyptians counted "12" as their most propitious number, and so did most of the ancient nations.

NATIONAL PARK SCHEME

Uncle Sam May Establish One
In Porto Rico.

LUQUILLO'S WONDERS AND BEAUTY

Advantages of the Government Reservation For the First American Tropical Park as Seen by Dr. Gifford of the Forestry Bureau. Would Be a Mecca For Tourists.

Dr. John C. Gifford of the bureau of forestry of Washington and formerly of Cornell university recently sailed for the United States to report the results of his investigations in the Luquillo reservation, near the eastern coast of Porto Rico, says a San Juan special to the New York Tribune. Dr. Gifford is averse to talking for publication until he has made his official report, but from those who accompanied him on some of his trips it is learned that his researches have been full of interest. He took with him a hundred photographs and numerous specimens of vegetation. He crossed El Yunque range at its highest point, where it is probable that no white men have gone since the days of the Spanish explorers four centuries ago. The peons who accompanied him frequently cut with their machetes a pathway through tropical growths as dense as any in South America.

In these copests the stillness of death prevailed, and, indeed, throughout the entire reservation of 12,000 acres scarcely a bird was seen, and there was no sign of animal life.

In other parts of the preserve Dr. Gifford found beautiful streams, which would afford valuable power, tumbling and foaming over precipices hundreds of feet high. Where some of these streams emptied into little basins he discovered natives panning gold, from which by the crudest methods they netted from 80 cents to a dollar a day each.

Huge aromatic gum trees, forty to fifty feet high and five to six feet in diameter, were found, exuding a gum highly prized by Porto Ricans, who use it in torches for lighting purposes. In the rural districts it is often molded into candles in a crude fashion, the gum being pressed about a fiber wick. Dr. Gifford has forwarded twenty-five pounds of this gum to Washington for analysis to learn if it possesses any considerable commercial value. All the well known native fruits, plants and trees were found through the reservation in great abundance, but at present the place is so inaccessible that nothing can be brought to the seaboard except at great expense. There are no trails, and most of the journeying must be done on foot.

Dr. Gifford's wife was with him on many of his trips and proved to be an excellent pioneer. He also had with him for several days Professor O. E. Barrett, the entomologist and botanist of the United States agricultural station at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Professor Barrett procured numerous botanical specimens which he admits are "puzzlers" and which he is now trying to classify. He is enthusiastic over the beauties of the reservation and will doubtless make a technical report to add to that of Dr. Gifford.

It is not at all improbable that the researches of Dr. Gifford will lead to the establishing of the first national tropical park of the United States within the confines of this Luquillo reserve. It is splendidly adapted to such a purpose and could be made at comparatively small expense one of the most beautiful spots in the world and a resort for travelers from all climes, but especially from the United States, in winter. Acting Governor Hartzell and others interested in the future of Porto Rico are ardent supporters of this scheme. Mountains, valleys, forests and never failing streams unite their attractions, and whatever will live in the tropics could here be brought to a state of perfection. If the United States should take hold of the matter in earnest it would make the national park of Porto Rico one of the wonders of the world, and the investment would undoubtedly prove also to be profitable. The botanical gardens could easily be made to exceed in beauty the famous gardens of St. Pierre, Martinique, which now lie buried under the ashes from Mont Pelee.

The reservation of the lands as a national park would prevent the granting of mining concessions or other private rights and would prevent the gold seekers, who have already been stirred by the little knowledge they have of the gold streams found by Dr. Gifford, from prospecting for the precious metal. Since a recent dispatch reported the finding of gold many letters from the States have come to Dr. Gifford asking for further information.

Sees End to Hair and Teeth.

Dr. H. W. Wiley of the agricultural department at Washington acquired while abroad a batch of new theories, says the Chicago Record-Herald. According to the doctor, the human race is becoming hairless and toothless as the result of increased intellectuality and the prevalence of "readily chewed" health foods. He declares the day is rapidly approaching when hair and teeth will become as extinct as the dodo bird.

Lost on Him.

"You call that building a 'fire trap'?" asked the perplexed foreigner. "How can a house be a trap for so fire?" "It catches fire so easily. See?" said the native.

But he couldn't see—such is the unreadiness of the untrained foreign intellect in grasping the idioms of our rich and expressive language.—Chicago Tribune.

NEW BREED OF CATTLE

Plans of a Kansas Ranchman
to Perfect One.

FATHER BEGAN MANY YEARS AGO

Continuing His Parent's Experiments, John Marriage Thinks He Will Accomplish His Object—Present Generation of Animals, He Believes, Will Be Parents of the Future Herd.

A new breed of cattle, cattle that shall be wholly American, is what a Kansas man is bringing to perfection out on the plains of Kiowa county, says a Kansas City dispatch to the New York Herald. This herd is slowly being developed by John Marriage, a ranchman and breeder of Eagle Canyon ranch, near Mullinville. The story of its development is the story of the rise of Marriage from a country boy to a wealthy ranchman.

Marriage is a native of England. About thirty-five years ago his father was secretary of a company which sold milk in London, and he lived with his family at Chelmsford. Later he came to America, settling near Iowa Falls, Ia.

When this pioneer, unused to farming, had built a cabin and paid for his land he found that he had just sufficient means to buy two or three cheap cows and a team. Instead of doing this he spent his last dollar for one pure bred Devonshire cow and one good horse.

He remembered that the cows which had produced the milk noted in London for its purity and strength were the products of many crossings and, while they were not registered, were superior for the purpose to the registered breeds from which they sprang. He sought to produce a similar animal by many crossings. In twelve years he had produced an animal that had characteristics as distinct as had the Hereford, Jersey, Angus or Holstein. He would sell the bull calves, but retained all the heifers, and thus he had the parent herd of Marriage cattle. This is the strain the young man brought to his Kansas ranch.

The Marriage cattle are deep red, hornless, as stocky in build as Aberdeen-Angus, as good milkers as Jerseys, hardy and prolific breeders. Many two-year-old heifers calved last spring and summer or will calve during the fall. The calves grow rapidly, and both male and female mature speedily.

This is the formula, according to Mr. Marriage, by which they are produced: The foundation cow was the pure bred Devonshire, bought by his father thirty-five years ago. Bred to a pedigreed Holstein-Friesian bull weighing 2,400 pounds, the product was a red cow, an excellent milker, named Cherry. She, by a red brindled Aberdeen-Angus bull, produced a pair of brindle roan heifers, and to a red Cruikshank brought several dark red, hornless cattle, which proved useful beef and butter makers and very hardy.

The present herd began twenty-one years ago with the choice of three of these, named Faith, Hope and Charity. These were mated with an imported Suffolkshire bull weighing 2,350 pounds, and in turn a Norfolk polled bull was used.

This crossing produced the present Marriage cattle, which, however, are to be further perfected by crossing with a double standard poll Durham bull, now a calf. Its name is Anak, and it is from the two largest cattle of any breed in the world—Duke of Rose Pomona II., weight 3,000 pounds, and Acadia Gwynne, weight 2,500.

This bull will be the parent of the future herd, and with the resulting crossing Mr. Marriage will regard his breed as perfected and will apply for a charter from the government giving them recognition as a standard breed.

How Patti Has Her Own Way.

Mme. Adelina Patti, whose final farewell tour in the United States is announced, has her own way of dealing with managers. On one occasion, for instance, the late J. H. Mapleson found himself in difficulties, the receipts not coming up to his expectations. Mme. Patti refused to don the costume for her part until the fee was in her hand. Mr. Mapleson gave her half the sum due on account. Thereupon the prima donna put on one shoe. Finally, with prodigious efforts, the manager collected the balance. Mme. Patti put on the other shoe, and the performance proceeded.—New York Times.

New Chinese Warehouses.

Warehouses for Chinese products, built in the Chinese style, are to be opened in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

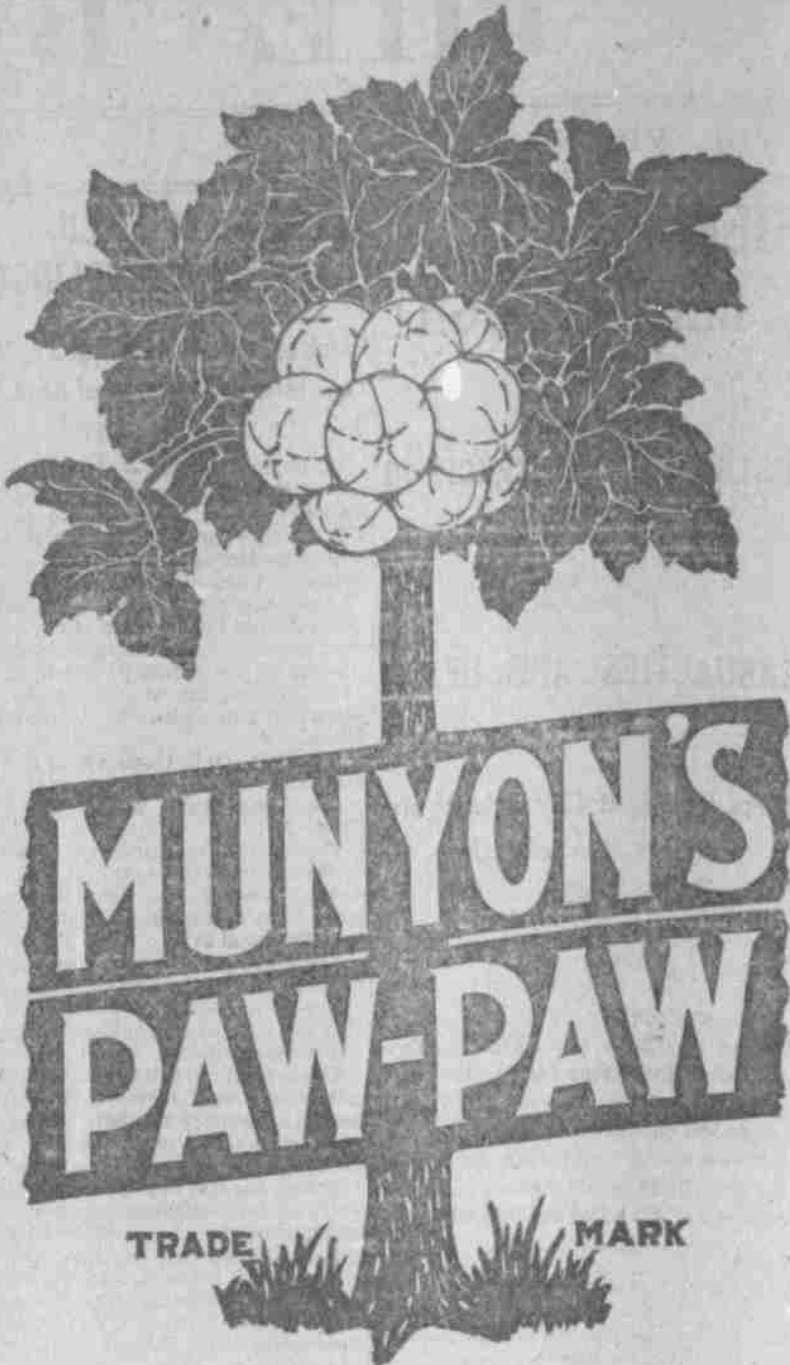
The Steamship Australian.

The first iron steamship to reach Australia from England was the Australian, in 1852.

Eagle and Fox.

It is reported from Yvonne, in Switzerland, that a full grown fox was carried off by an eagle. The bird soared with its prey above Clos du Roeben, but finally dropped the fox.

All good doctors
prescribe Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral
for coughs.



I consider my preparation of Paw Paw the crowning achievement of my life, knowing as I do the great blessings that will surely follow its use.

—MUNYON.

THE GREAT NATURAL REMEDY FOR
Indigestion, Dyspepsia and All
Stomach Troubles.

CURES

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Loss of Vitality, Weakness,
Liver and Blood Ailments, Poor Circulation, Dizziness, Constipation, Catarrh, Kidney and Rheumatic Complaints.

It furnishes good, rich blood to pale people; gives life and snap to the overworked and run down; makes old folks feel young and weak folks feel strong, and does away with both the necessity and desire for beer, wine and whiskey.

Alcoholic Stimulants lift but let you fall. Paw Paw lifts and holds you.

Paw Paw will drive out all poisons and impurities of the blood and consequently is most beneficial in RHEUMATIC, LIVER and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

If you are overworked, use it. If you are weak and run down, use it. If you have no appetite, use it. If you feel "old," use it. If you are depressed and feel the need of new life and good cheer, use it. If you have rheumatism, use it. If your kidneys are ailing, use it. If your blood is thin or impure, use it. If your heart is weak, use it. If you can't sleep, use it. If your liver or stomach is out of order, use it. If you have catarrh, use it.

Paw Paw is nature's own remedy improved by man's scientific skill. Munyon's Paw Paw (pink bottles), price \$1.00. Paw Paw Pills, 25c per box. At all druggists.

NEW WAY TO GROW GINSENG

Illinois Farmer Shades His Plants
by an Arbor With Good Results.

A. Graffam, a citizen of Dekalb, Ill., is having pronounced success in farming ginseng, and he proposes to engage in its cultivation on a still greater scale, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

Last fall he bought 1,000 roots and set them out in three long beds in his town garden plot, contriving to shade the beds by means of an arborlike structure. The roots put forth plants that in turn bore a large quantity of seed during the summer, and from this seed more roots will be started this fall.

Mr. Graffam has been experimenting on soil, mixing the loamy earth of his garden with dead leaves until it produced a healthy plant, but he thinks that the soil of Michigan is much better adapted to the growth of the plant and will experiment on some land that he owns in that state.

It is claimed that the demand for the root for exportation is as great as it now ranges as high as \$8.50 a pound, and the seed is as valuable as the root.

THE WRITERS.

Kipling throws a good deal of his work into the wastebasket, although he can get big rates for anything he writes.

Sir A. Conan Doyle at a recent banquet in London said Great Britain was undergoing a quiet annexation by America.

Rostand, who was made an "immortal" in Paris recently, is famous for his fancy waistcoats, of which he is said to own 100. Indeed, French papers talk more about his varicolored garments than about his literary work.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., the novelist, owns what Virginians regard as one of the most beautiful estates on the shores of Chesapeake bay. He has a mile or more of beach on his own place, and it is a drive of two miles from his front gate to his house.

Charles Belmont Davis, who is beginning to make his way in the magazines, is the fourth of his family to achieve literary reputation. His father is L. Clarke Davis, the Philadelphia editor; his mother, the novelist, Rebecca Harding Davis, and his brother, Richard Harding Davis.

The Story of Father John's

Fifty years ago an eminent specialist prescribed Father John's Medicine for the late Rev. Fr. John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., by whom it was recommended and from whom it derived its name. It is not a patent medicine and is free from opium, morphine or poisonous drugs or weakening stimulants in any form such as the majority of patent preparations depend upon for their temporary effect, and which are dangerous. You are warned against them. It makes flesh and strength and builds up the body. Prevents pneumonia and consumption. Cures bronchitis, asthma and all throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed.